SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. | PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. | WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. | RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852. | NO. 56.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NEW CLOCK. WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.



D. G. Lougee,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
AND DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

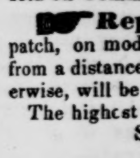
He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

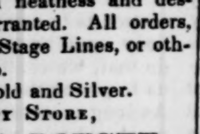
such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.



AND A PRIME STOCK OF



Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

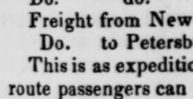
☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders, from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,
D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

STEAMSHIP LINE.
Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.



TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do. do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do.	do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk. Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

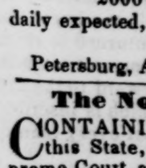
The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38—1m.

PETERSBURG, April 1st, 1852.



ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.
1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars

daily expected, for sale by
SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams,
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of
HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.
Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASS-WARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark *Brown* and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Egerton's Scotch Snuff

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DUNN.
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1842. — 1m.

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linon and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime*. Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh Pecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agilvies.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, Use and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rena, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, win lpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetite and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

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200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER.

Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.

It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.

R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.

For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving Wood from decay. Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familliarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architect and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes, 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

For the Ladies---Rich and Beautiful!

BY the steamship Roanoke, from New York to City Point, the subscriber has just received this morning, and is now opening an elegant supply of rich and beautiful Dress Goods, embracing every variety of style and fashions for the Spring and Summer trade of 1852, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the City, and those of the surrounding Country. T. A. MITCHELL.

April 5, 1852. 43—3w.

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

N. C. State Medical Society.

THE annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at Wilmington.

The Physicians throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Cor. and Rec. Sec.

April 6, 1852. 43—td

Headley's New Work.

THE Old Guard of Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, by J. T. Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshals. Five thousand have been sold in the last three months. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 19, 1852. 47—

THE VARIETY STORE!
HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,
No. 218, Pearl St. New York,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'
WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,
AND WAREHOUSE FOR
Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.
Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Loignette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

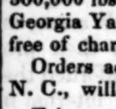
Baucher on Horsemanship.

A METHOD of Horsemanship, founded upon new principles, including the breaking and training of Horses, with instructions for obtaining a good seat. Illustrated with engravings, by F. Baucher, translated from the 9th Paris edition. Also. Walker's Manly Exercises, containing rowing and sailing, riding and driving, skating, leaping, swiming, boring, &c., &c. Illustrated with numerous engravings on steel and copper.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

Valuable Property for Sale.



THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by Mrs. HENRY, near the Goverment House and just without the limits of the City, will be disposed of on liberal and accommodating terms. The property will be sold all together, or the lot will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

For further information in relation to this valuable property, and the terms, apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 22, 1852. 48—tf.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,
Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March 30, 1852. 42—

JOSIAH WELLS,
WHOLESALE
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Pittsborough, on the second *Monday* of *May* next, a Tract of Land containing 360 acres, adjoining the lands of King Alred and others, listed by David Alred, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1850, and cost of advertising. ROBT. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

March 31, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $2,50) 914—td.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

Late Publications.

ROMANISM at Home; Letters to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, by Kirwan; Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

SAVAGE & MEARES,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.
Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.
Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.
Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.
Due Daily, at 10 P. M.
Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.
Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.
Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.
Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.
Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.
Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.
Due every Friday at 10 A. M.
Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—ilm.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash.*

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the auther of Mildred Vernon, Germania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April, 1852. 41—

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by
J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Blanks, our Cut for sale at the Standard Office.

Speech of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard,

OF PASQUOTANK.

In the Senate of North-Carolina, session of 1850-'51, *on the bill to ascertain the sense of the people on calling a Convention.*

An engrossed bill from the House of Commons, proposing to take a vote of the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution being before the Senate, Mr. Wm. B. Shepard spoke as follows:

I have so often, Mr. Speaker, during this session addressed the Senate, that it is with great reluctance I again intrude upon it. I feel, however, that some reply should be made to the remarks of the gentleman from Rutherford, who has just taken his seat, as well as to those which fell from the gentleman from Buncombe on yesterday. The bill upon your table proposes to take the voice of a majority of the people, upon the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. The Constitution itself points out precisely the mode of calling Conventions, and amending the instrument. The gentleman from Rutherford has made the discovery, that amendments to the Constitution, made through the instrumentality of a Convention, were more suitable to the genius of our people, and more republican, than when made by the act of the Legislature, which act is afterwards to be ratified by the people themselves. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, if either of the two modes of amendment, sanctioned by the Constitution, can be called particularly republican in its character, the one by bill is undoubtedly entitled to this distinguishing trait. When an amendment is made by an act of the Legislature which is afterwards submitted to the people for their approval, a vote is taken upon the proposed measure alone; it must stand upon its own merits, and not rely upon extraneous circumstances, for success. On the contrary, should a Convention be called, the whole Constitution will be laid before that body, and such amendments as it may think proper to make, will be submitted in gross to the people; the consequence will be, some few popular amendments will be incorporated with others of doubtful expediency, and the popular amendments made to carry others which, if left to themselves, would not receive the votes of a majority of the people. I am not, therefore, Sir, at all surprised that both the gentleman from Rutherford and Buncombe, are so unwilling to see Free Suffrage by itself and alone, submitted to the people. If they could have persuaded the Senate to reject the Free Suffrage bill, and retain it for agitation, as a popular clamour, to urge the necessity for an unlimited Convention, they might have stood some chance of succeeding. As it is now, however, when the cry for Convention is reduced to its own merits exclusively, I think the prospect of success very small; because there is not, in fact, the slightest necessity for a Convention, nor any reason why the people should be subjected to its unavoidable expense and turmoil. There is no amendment of the Constitution desired by a constitutional majority of the people, which cannot be procured more certainly, at a less risk and trouble, by legislative enactment than by a Convention. This feature of our Constitution, so far from deserving the denunciations it has received from some gentlemen, is, in my judgment, its wisest, its most conservative feature. It is the very feature which gives to the people themselves, the sole and exclusive right of deciding what and how many amendments shall be made to the Constitution. The gentleman from Rutherford says, were a Convention called, it would be composed of the wisdom, the gravity, and the experience of the State. I am afraid, Sir, should he live to see a Convention assembled in North Carolina, his Utopian visions will be sadly disappointed. It will be composed of precisely the same sort of people as those who compose this Senate; a little wiser perhaps, probably not much older, or more experienced, but they will be men, governed by like passions and prejudices with ourselves, each one struggling to obtain some power or advantage for his own section, and thinking it meritorious to do so. This natural result of a Convention was perfectly well known to the framers of our Constitution, and, for that reason, they made a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature necessary to the call; and that it should never be done upon light and frivolous reasons, a mode was pointed out by which the sense of the people could be taken, upon all proposed amendments.

A very large majority of the people seem to desire Free Suffrage. This subject has been much discussed in two Gubernatorial campaigns, and a bill has been passed, submitting that question to the people; should the change be approved of by such a majority as would justify a change of the organic law, it will be made without disturbing any other feature of the instrument. Should it hereafter be found that a decided majority of the people are in favor of the mode of electing the judges by the people, or of altering the basis of representation as now established, let each of these questions separately and distinctly, be submitted to the people, that they may be fairly discussed, and fully understood by them, and then let the vote be taken upon each proposition by itself. I do not wish a Convention, where the friends of these measures could combine, and force the people to take them all, in order to get some one measure they might desire.

It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, perfectly manifest, that so far as amending the Constitution in any manner that may be the wish of a constitutional majority of the people of North Carolina, is the object, there is not the slightest necessity for a Convention.

Gentlemen, therefore, who are urging a Convention so vehemently, and who will be satisfied with nothing but a Convention, must have some ulterior object in view. They have even spurned Free Suffrage, the object of their first love, which, if I mistake not, was, two years ago, so fondly cherished and petted upon this floor, by all those valiant gentlemen, who so gallantly defended the rights of the down-trodden and oppressed West. Why is this so, Sir? We might, for some time, look for a solution of this mystery, if the gentleman from Buncombe had not, in his speech yesterday, kindly furnished us with a solution. I requested the reporters to note that speech carefully, and to publish it verbatim, that the whole people of North Carolina might know the real cause of all this uproar about a Convention. It seems, then, that a Convention is desired by the gentleman from Buncombe and those who act with him, not because the West is oppressed by our present Constitution, *but solely to change the basis of representation, that the West which has now the command of the House of Commons, may likewise get control of the Senate, and then, says the gentleman, we can extend our Railroad to Tennessee and redeem the character of North Carolina.*

Before the gentleman from Buncombe unfurls the banner of a Convention, and inscribes upon it what he confesses to be its real object, viz: to give to the non-tax-paying counties the unlimited power of taxation, without any control whatever, I would advise him to look closely into this matter, and see what rank and cruel injustice it would work.

Let us examine the district represented by the gentleman from Buncombe, and see where, and in what, his constituents are oppressed by the provisions of the present Constitution, and compare them with the burdens thrown upon my constituents, that we may exactly understand which party has the greater right to adopt his favorite notion of rebellion or revolution; or, in any more convenient manner, to destroy the Constitution under which they live. I select, Sir, these two districts at hazard, not because they afford the best defence of the present Constitution, but because they more immediately concern the gentleman and myself.

The district represented by the gentleman, is composed of the counties of Buncombe, Henderson and Yancy. It contains a population of 19,057 whites, and paid into the State Treasury in 1847, $2,152 79. It is represented in the Senate by one member, and by four in the House of Commons. The district represented on this floor by me, has a white population of 8,640, and paid to the State Treasury in 1847, $2,598 98. Thus we see, Sir, that the people whom I have the honor to represent on this floor, paid into the State Treasury in 1847, $446 19 more than the constituents of the gentleman from Buncombe, and are represented in the Legislature by two members less. Should the gentleman from Buncombe succeed in his wishes, to change the representation in the Senate, the people of Pasquotank and Perquimans, although paying largely more revenue than Buncombe, Haywood and Yancy, would be unrepresented in the Senate, and would stand as two to four in the House of Commons.

Now, Sir, I appeal to the gentleman's own fairness, and ask him if he had the power, would he commit such rank injustice as this? In what are his constituents oppressed by the present arrangements of the Constitution? They have largely the majority in the House of Commons; no bill can possibly become a law without the approval of the Western members, and in the Senate his has an equal vote with my constituents, although they pay much less revenue to the State. Does the gentleman think it a grievance, that, because he desires a splendid scheme of a Railroad extending to Tennessee, he has not likewise the unlimited power of taxation, which would enable him to throw the larger part of the burden of such Railroad upon people who have not, and never can have, any interest whatever in it?

Whatever may be the wishes of the gentleman from Buncombe on this subject, I will not believe he speaks the feelings of his people. The land of the mountain and the torrent is proverbially the abode of the free and the brave. I will not believe that, whilst they cherish so fondly the inestimable blessings of freedom, they would, knowingly, place upon any portion of their brethren a most oppressive burden. Why, then, gentlemen may say, reject a Convention? In reply, I vote against a Convention, not because I doubt the justice and fairness of the people of the West, but because I have no confidence in the politicians who would fill that Convention. The gentleman from Buncombe, who would doubtless play a conspicuous part in that Convention, should it assemble, has already told us that he desires the power, and the means, to make an extensive Railroad. Such being his wishes, he would think it all right and proper, and would be even able to convince some of our Eastern political aspirants, that the interest of the State would be vastly benefited, by transfering the right to tax, from those who pay, to those who do not pay.

No man in the Senate is more ready than myself to strike from our constitution any feature that is burdensome to the West, or to give them any additional guards for the protection of their persons and property. But when gentlemen get up here, and coolly tell me, they wish the right and power to put their hands in my pocket, and take my money without my consent, to cut down mountains and fill up valleys, from which I can, in no conceivable manner, derive any benefit, they must at least expect a very severe scuffle before they succeed.

What, Sir, was the object in the formation of government? Solely and for no other purpose, than the protection of persons and property. Property is exclusively the creature of government. And when to this fundamental principle of all governments, there was added, by the American revolution, the great conservative principle "that taxation and representation should go together," our ancestors supposed they had perfected the designs of this institution.

I do not believe, Sir, that the wit of man could devise a more perfect scheme for the security of the persons and property of an extended commonwealth, organized upon republican principles, than the present basis of representation, as contained in our present Constitution. The House of Commons represents persons, for although the basis is a federal one, slaves being in the eye of our law both persons and property, still the House of Commons may be said with truth purely to represent the white population of the country, as that population has a vast numerical majority, and alone speaks through the ballot-box, and controls without an effort and without dispute, the proceedings of that House. The Senate is based upon taxation, and is intended to secure the property of the different sections from invasion, or from being used for purposes alien to that property, or in which it could have and feel no interest. It is based upon the plain and obvious truth, that those persons who pay for the support of government, should have some voice in appropriating its revenues. Mr. Madison said in the debates on the federal constitution, that "wherever there is a danger of attack, there ought to be a constitutional power of defence." This was the opinion of one of our greatest men, before the discovery was made, that perfect wisdom resided in bare majorities, whether that majority had any interest in the subject or not.

Now I would ask the gentleman from Buncombe how long would the tax-payers of the large tax-paying counties of Bertie, Halifax, Warren, and New Hanover, have any control over their property, if it were not for the protection afforded them in the Senate against mad schemes of internal improvement, and other prodigal waste of public money?

No persons are so prodigal, or liberal, if you please, of money, as those persons who do not draw from their own resources; and the only way to make legislative bodies economical and considerate, is to keep constantly before the eyes of the representative the responsibility to his constituents. Now, Sir, where would be the responsibility of the gentleman from Buncombe, safely entrenched in his mountains, to the people of New Hanover, after having voted to tax them twice as much as his own constituents, the whole of which tax was to be spent in giving him a good road to Tennessee?

These principles, Mr. Speaker, appear to me too plain to need much illustration; and if it were not for the agrarian notions, which, under the mask of republicanism, are insinuating themselves in society, they would meet with no dissent, because they are perfectly fair, with foundations deeply laid in the unalterable principles of truth and justice.

Since the passage of the Free Suffrage bill, and the removal of that invidious distinction which existed in all the counties, between the land-holder, and all other tax-payers, which was often unreasonable, I can see nothing in the Constitution to be complained of, which cannot be remedied much better by legislative enactment than by a Convention.

As to the idea which has been very industriously circulated, that a Convention would be composed by men less likely to be governed by self-interest, it is a mere delusion—a mere coinage of the brain. The inhabitants of the tax-paying portions of the State will never consent to go into a Convention, unless they are disposed to surrender at discretion—a folly of which I do not suppose them capable. It is incorrect to suppose that the Senate is organized upon aristocratic principles. Since the passage of the Free Suffrage bill, the Senate is as perfectly the representative of the poor as the rich. The true question is whether the poor man residing in the county where the property lies which pays the tax, would be more likely to know what burdens it could fairly bear, and have some sympathy with its owner, than the poor man living some hundred miles off, both a stranger in interest and feeling. It is, in fact, truly a sectional question; and whenever it is brought to an issue, the great law of self-interest, which, when enlightened, is the greatest security for any people, will combine both the rich and the poor against a plan which is, in truth, nothing more or less than a scheme for legislative plunder and extortion.

To convince the Senate what little cause there is for complaint against the working of the present Constitution, I will state a remarkable fact drawn from the public records.

The following counties, viz: Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Cleaveland, Davidson, Davie, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Macon, McDowell, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes and Yancy, paid taxes into the public Treasury, in 1850, amounting to $27,957 only, and received during the same year from the school fund, $31,373. Here are twenty-three western counties, entitled to some fifty members in the Legislature, receiving from the Public Treasury, exclusive of the expense of Judges, Members of Assembly, &c., over $3,000 more than all their payments for the support of government; and yet these counties are represented by the very members that complain most of injustice done them by the present Constitution.*

Mr. Speaker, if gentlemen will permit me to tender them any advice upon this subject, I would say to them, with the greatest sincerity and respect, do not raise the cry of Convention or no Convention, with the hope of organizing a party upon that issue in North Carolina. Should you succeed, it will have no other result than to divide the State geographically; to embitter the two sections against each other, and for years to come, to place an insurmountable barrier to all judicious or practicable schemes of improvement. Wait until the objects of Internal Improvement which have been commenced, are finished and matured; if they are successful, they will be extended by the intelligence of the Legislature to the remotest parts of the State. Neither our Constitution or Legislature, can be fairly blamed, that so little has been done for the cause of Internal Improvement in North Carolina. Our State is unfortunately situated, having no seaport, which, being the centre of trade, could concentrate improvements; our efforts were unconnected and desultory; the consequence of which was, much money was lost, and many errors were unavoidably made. But certainly this unfortunate state of things will not be remedied by throwing the whole State into confusion, and upturning the old settled foundations of the Government.

The gentleman from Rutherford complains, and perhaps justly, that his section has been neglected. I can sympathise with him in such complaints. I have the honor to represent a people who know nothing of your Government except through the tax collector. We have a great work to be executed in our immediate neighborhood, which, if made, would add incalculably to our wealth, comfort, and even health; and yet when we come here for assistance, you refer us to the General Government, and when we go to the General Government, and urge your agents there to exert themselves in our behalf, we are met by indifference, if not by positive hostility. We have borne this state of things patiently for more than twenty years, and have not even dissolved our party ties, much less attempted to destroy those stronger or dearer ties which should bind us to the institutions and memories of our native State.

Let not gentlemen deceive themselves by the success of Free Suffrage. That question did not raise any sectional issue; it had numerous partisans in all parts of the State, and for years had been regarded by many persons, as an odious individual distinction, that ought to be blotted from our Constitution. The basis of representation is a very different matter; it involves the very security and protection of much the larger portion of the property which pays revenue for the support of Government; and it cannot be abandoned by those persons to whose charge it is now committed, without admitting themselves unworthy of the trust confided to them. If gentlemen wish a hobby, by means of which some Gubernatorial aspirant may ride into the Executive Chair, I beg them to select something that will produce less disastrous results to the best interests of the State.

As regards the bill upon your table, which proposes to consult the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention, in addition to the evils of a Convention already mentioned, this bill is liable to a very serious charge. It proposes indirectly to reach a result, in a mode directly opposed to the one mentioned in the Constitution. And this result is urged by men who, but a few days ago, made this hall ring with patriotic devotion to constitutional law. Then, the very idea of consulting the people upon a matter deeply interesting to them, raised all sorts of horrors in their minds; now, it seems, a positive injunction of the Constitution can unhesitatingly be disregarded, when another favorite purpose is to be answered.

Well, Sir, suppose this bill passes, and a majority of the people, but not a constitutional majority of counties, express themselves favorable to the assembling of a Convention; gentlemen will be no nearer a Convention then than they are now, unless they intend to get up a Dorr rebellion, and after succeeding in a popular vote, to march to Raleigh, capture the Capitol, form a Constitution, and instal a Governor, &c. I hope, whilst they are doing all this, they will not forget to send to Rhode Island and borrow that celebrated sword of the unfortunate Gov. Dorr, that the play may be correctly performed with all the appropriate costume. It remains for this Senate to decide whether they will countenance such a proceeding in law-loving, law-abiding North Carolina. Pass this bill, sent us from the House of Commons, and you array the two sections of the State in deadly hostility to each other, and we may see, in a few months a tumultuous assembly in this Capitol, calling themselves the people, acting over the same scenes, which but a few years ago brought the State of Rhode Island to the verge of destruction, and consigned the leaders and deluders of the people to a prison and the contempt of mankind.

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*N. B. Since this table was made, I have seen the Register of the 5th of February, containing an "Address to the people of North Carolina on the subject of constitutional reform." This address is signed by Members of the Legislature from nineteen counties. These counties compose nineteen out of the 23 counties contained in this list, intended to illustrate the unreasonableness of the complaints made against the present basis of representation. This address shows very clearly that the great grievance complained of by these gentlemen, is the mode of representation as adopted for the Senate, and that this can only be got rid of, by calling what the address calls a "Free Convention." In this opinion I agree with the signers of the address, and I hope the several counties will never agree to such a Convention, but will adhere to the compromises of the Constitution, and whenever it needs amendment, let it be done by the people themselves voting directly upon the subject matter, and not by politicians assembled in Convention.

HIGH PRICED TOBACCO. A hogshead of Tobacco, the growth of Mrs. Rosser of Campbell, was sold on Friday last, by John H. Tyree, and purchased by Mr. Wm. D. Miller, at the high price of $50 50! This is, perhaps, the highest price ever obtained in Virginia for a *hogshead* of tobacco. The same gentlemean also sold lugs at the extraordinary high price of $14! Our Richmond and Petersburg contemporaries will now please stop bragging about their tobacco markets, and send Lynchburg their hat.

Lynchburg Republican.

LETTER FROM HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 10, 1852.

To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR: A friend has called my attention to an article in your paper of Saturday last, which makes such reference to me as justifies my asking some space in your columns. The article I refer to has been copied, at the request of the Hon. Ben. Edwards Grey, from the Louisville Journal. In justice to my friend from Kentucky, Col. Grey, I think it right to say that I know that in asking its republication he was not at all influenced by any desire to give currency to that comparatively small portion of it which referred especially to myself. Though none who know the character of the Louisville Journal would regard me as under any obligation to notice any attack which it might contain, or to have any controversy with its editor, yet your having republished it—and at the request, too, of a highly respectable member of Congress—places the matter in a different light. I avail myself, therefore, of the occasion thus offered, because I desire to present some points connected with the action of the late whig congressional caucus, which are not only necessary to my own defence, but may also be of interest to the public.

Waiving, therefore, the consideration of the general topics which have been so fully discussed in the address of the seceding members already published, I will confine my remarks to a brief statement of some of the essential points. In the first place, I did not leave the caucus simply because it refused to adopt the precise resolution offered by Mr. Marshall or by Mr. Gentry. As is stated, these propositions did not in my opinion, go as far as they should have done; and, therefore, I proposed an additional one by way of amendment. I also reminded the presiding officer that in the caucus held for a similar object four years ago, at which the same gentleman—my colleague, Mr. Mangum—presided, the question as to whether there should be any National Convention at all was entertained as the preliminary proposition, and that there had been much discussion and various suggestions relating to that single question, and that in fact on the first evening of our meeting no other subject was taken up for consideration; and that it was not until some weeks after we by a vote of the caucus had settled this as a preliminary question, that the time and place of holding the convention were fixed. I also argued that if, in accordance with this former precedent, such a question was now entertained, we might either determine to recommend that there should be no convention at all, or recommend it with qualifications or conditions. Though the chairman stated that he well remembered that such had been the course of proceeding at the time referred to, yet he declined to follow that precedent. It was because he decided that he should hold out of order any proposition except such as related to the time and place—which decision was sustained by the majority—that I declined to take further part in the proceedings of the caucus.

My reasons, as briefly given and already published, were as follows. I copy them from the Southern Press of April 24:

"REMARKS OF MR. CLINGMAN IN THE CAUCUS. Mr. President, if the same indulgence is extended to me that has been given to other gentlemen during the discussion of this point of order, I can say all I desire to say to the meeting. It is the more necessary that I should offer a few words, because, though I agree substantially with those gentlemen, yet neither of the propositions submitted by my friend from Kentucky, [Mr. Marshall,] or by my friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Gentry,] precisely meets my own views. It is well known that I not only voted against most of the compromise bills, but that I have also voted more recently against the resolutions approving them. To prevent misrepresentation, therefore, and in order that my position may be properly understood, I have prepared a proposition, which I intend to offer as an amendment, or an additional resolution to any that might be presented. It not only meets my own views, but those also of some other gentlemen here present. Your decision, however, ruling the propositions already presented out of order, undoubtedly embraces this, and I therefore will not needlessly consume your time by pressing a decision on it. I say, then, that I cannot support the pending proposition to fix the time and place for holding a National Convention. I will not in any mode give my sanction to the calling of such a convention unconditionally. If I were to do so I should feel myself bound in honor to support its nominee. I am, therefore, willing to join in calling it on conditions such as are expressed in part by my resolution. I am willing that those gentlemen who desire to do so shall hold a convention and present a nominee; but I shall then decide for myself whether I vote for that nominee or not. I mean to say that I shall not support the individual merely because he has been nominated by that convention.

The nomination will neither help nor hurt the person selected, in my judgment. I wish, therefore, to be understood as neither advocating nor opposing the calling of this convention, and do not mean to be bound by its action to go further than my sense of duty may prompt. I shall hereafter, upon a full view of all the circumstances, determine what I ought to do.

The following is the resolution intended to have been offered:

"Whereas, by the series of measures commonly called the Compromise, California has been admitted into the Union as a State, the boundary of Texas has been settled, territorial governments have been established for Utah and New Mexico, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia has been abolished, and these several measures have been acquiesced in and carried into effect; and whereas resistance has been made in certain places to the execution of the fugitive-slave law, and efforts are being made to effect its repeal, or render negative and null its provisions: therefore,

Resolved, That, in view of these things, and inasmuch as, under the constitution of the United States, we are entitled to an efficient fugitive-slave law, we have a right to require that this latter law shall be sustained and carried out in good faith; and that any National Convention nominating a presidential candidate shall, in unequivocal and plain language, declare it to be the purpose of said convention faithfully to carry out this law, and that its nominee shall express his concurrence in such a proposition."

What inconsistency is there between my present and former position? Is not my resolution true in its statement of facts? Those features of the so-called Compromise which I and others at the South have objected to have already been carried into effect. California has been admitted as a State, and Texas has given up her right to the territory claimed for New Mexico by the North, and Congress cannot now change this condition of things. The territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah are practically just as secure from repeal, and have been carried into effect. So, too, is it with the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Though these several measures were condemned by myself and others from the South, yet no attempt has been made to repeal them; nor does any one expect to prevent their being carried out, or in any way to defeat their operation. But how is it with the fugitive-slave law, which the Southern friends of the Compromise constantly refer to as the equivalent given by the North in exchange for the concessions made by the South? There are not only powerful and organized efforts in the North for its repeal or modification, but even its execution while standing on the statute-book has in many places been successfully resisted. At Boston a mob entered the court-house, and while the judge was sitting on the bench, and in the presence of the assembled multitude, by force liberated and carried off a fugitive-slave. At Syracuse a similar mob rescued another fugitive from the United States marshal, though he struggled against them till he was overpowered, and his arm was broken. At Christiana the fugitives were aided, and the master murdered, by a like concourse of violators of the law. In the great States of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, these things were done in open day, and in the presence of hundreds, and yet no one of the wrong-doers has been convicted of any offence. After repeated attempts to prosecute a part of the government officers, they have been obliged to consent to a discharge of the criminals. This fact better than a hundred witnesses proves the state of feeling which pervades the popular mind in these localities. If there was not a strong and general sympathy for the criminals, some one of them could have been convicted. I might refer to similar manifestations elsewhere, but they are sufficiently known already. Why, more than a year ago the legislature of the State of Vermont passed an act utterly nullifying all the provisions of the fugitive-slave law. This proceeding was loudly complained of at the time; and it was said, to quiet the public mind, as I remember by the papers in this city, as well as elsewhere, that the act had been passed hastily, did not meet the views of the people of the State, and would be repealed by the next legislature. But, unfortunately for the prophesiers, when last winter the legislature reassembled, the proposition to repeal this act of nullification was rejected by a vote of nearly three to one—making it manifest that the settled action of the State was against the execution of the law of Congress. A similar nullifying law a few weeks since, according to the statements published in the papers, passed the Senate of Massachusetts, and only failed in the House by a vote of one hundred and sixty-two to one hundred and seventy-eight. Such things, when they occur in the northern States now, do not even excite the comment of some of the national papers here at the seat of government. But if the State of South Carolina, which, without actually carrying it out, has threatened to nullify, in former times—if this State, I say, were really to nullify, or seriously even threaten to nullify, any act of Congress of as much importance as the one under consideration, the whole country from this point to Canada, and such portions of the southern people as sympathize mainly with northern movements, would at once be thrown into a state of ferment, and the Executive would be compelled by the force of public opinion to send as many troops as were at his disposal to Sullivan's island or other points on the coast of that State to endeavor to overawe her.

But it is not necessary for me to argue further to show that there are serious obstacles in the way of the execution of the fugitive-slave law of 1850, or of any legislative provision to carry out that feature of the constitution. The expense alone of recovering a fugitive is sufficient to defeat the object of the law. That expense would not be necessary were it not for the resistance made by the mobs to its execution.

In support of my own course and views, I quote a paragraph from the address already published by the seceding members. Let it be borne in mind that they are all, except Mr. Morton and myself, supporters of the compromise measures. It is in the following words:

"After another series of years new acquisitions of territory were made—new disputes arose touching the same powers and the same questions. A new compromise was made, whereby the balance of power was yielded by the slaveholding States, and the reins of empire were delivered up to the free States by the admission of California into the Union. The slave trade was suppressed in the District of Columbia, territorial governments were created over the whole public domain, and an act was passed to enforce the delivery of fugitives from labor. This settlement being made, has the South murmured at the law suppressing the slave trade in this District? Look upon the opposite picture. Reply to your own hearts, how has the law for the delivery of fugitive slaves been executed? We ask merely that the whig party shall not go behind this last settlement; that it shall nationalize itself by taking a firm and true position upon the finality of this settlement, and shall hold its members bound, without regard to former opinions, to maintain and enforce this settlement in good faith, and honestly."

The view here taken substantially accords with my own position. I was originally opposed to this system of measures. Inasmuch as the constitution expressly provided that fugitives should be given up, I thought that we were entitled, as a matter of right, without bargain, to an efficient law to carry into effect that provision. I did not, therefore, consent to pay the price demanded. But it was determined otherwise; and the measure relating to the disposition of territorial acquisitions have been executed, and are now beyond recall. The fugitive-slave law alone is executory in its character, and is liable to be repealed, modified, or resisted.

Though I regarded the bargain as a whole as an unwise one; yet, since what we have paid cannot be gotten back, have I not a right to insist that the other party shall pay what was promised, even though it be less than I hold it ought to have been? If a man were to convey by deed to another a piece of land worth one thousand dollars, with a promise of only five hundred in return for it, might you not well say to him that he had made a bad trade, but that, as his land was gone forever, he ought to insist that the purchase-money should at least be paid? This view of the case is so clear and easy of comprehension, that I must be excused for doubting the sincerity of any one who professes not to understand it. At least he who does not see it, is covered by a coating of stupidity thick enough and hard enough to turn the edge of any argument, however sharp it may be, and however forcibly driven.

From the day of the passage of these measures I have said again and again, that notwithstanding the great concessions made to the North, it would not remain satisfied, and that the southern compromise men would soon be put on the defensive again. I have all the while held myself ready to co-operate with them. Having failed to maintain successfully my own position for the want of a larger number of allies, it is my duty to fall back on the next line of defence that seems tenable. What would be thought of a soldier who in battle, because the advanced position which he wished defended was abandoned, should refuse to co-operate with his comrades in defending any other line which might be occupied by them? Feeling confident that the abolitionists would not give quarter to my countrymen, duty and patriotism required that I should be ready to aid them whenever they found it necessary to make a stand.

It will be seen that my resolution went beyond those of the other gentlemen with whom I was co-operating. It in substance proposed that we should not give the sanction of a congressional caucus of the whig party to the holding of any National Convention, except upon condition that certain principles should be adopted as a basis of action. But it is said that we are disposed to thrust a sectional issue upon the convention. It is not so; for the constitution of the United States is binding in all its provisions on all sections of the Union, and must be carried out in all its features by every citizen. He, therefore, who is opposed to the enforcement of any one of its provisions is himself a *sectional* man, and ought therefore to be excluded from all part in the proceedings of any National Convention. Before entering into a political partnership with any set of men, we have a right to require that they shall adopt principles coextensive with the constitution and the rights of all sections under it. And if the individuals composing the body about to assemble really entertain proper national feelings, why should they hesitate to say so? It is the high privilege of American freemen to speak the truth; and why should they not exercise this great right?

The fact cannot be denied that within the last half a dozen years a large portion of the so called whig party has become a mere northern sectional anti-slavery party. To show how this was brought about would extend the limits of this letter too much, and I content myself with a reference to a few well-known prominent facts. In the Thirtieth Congress every member of the House of Representatives from the free States regularly voted for the Wilmot proviso, with a view of excluding the South from the occupation of every acre of the Mexican territory. The fact that fifteen States, by their legislative action, adopted this proviso, shows how general and pervading was this feeling among all parties at the North. And in the presidential canvass following—viz: of 1848—the section of the party in those States took extreme anti-slavery ground. When, therefore, the Thirty-first Congress assembled, it was found that all of the eighty-four whig members from the North had been, either by their own declarations, or by the resolves of the nominating district conventions, pledged to put the proviso on the territorial governments, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Though different in name, yet these gentlemen agreed in principle with that large section of the abolition party which supported John P. Hale as a presidential candidate. While they all professed a regard for the constitution, and disclaimed all purpose to interfere with slavery in the States, yet they alike asserted not only the right, but also the duty, of Congress to exclude slavery wherever it had jurisdiction, and especially to prohibit it in the Territories, and abolish it in the District. It will be recollected that in the congressional caucus which assembled at the commencement of the session of the last Congress, when a discussion on these points sprung up on the presentation of Mr. Toombs's resolution, that a gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, declared that he had had a conference with his colleague from the city, (understood to be Mr. Briggs,) and that they had determined not to vote at that session (the first one) for any proposition to abolish slavery in the District.

Notwithstanding the pressing and urgent nature of the discussion on that occasion, no other gentleman from the North made a similar declaration, while many who did speak asserted the contrary. It was a full knowledge of this state of things that induced me shortly after to declare, on the floor of the House, that I regarded the northern portion of the whig party as neither national nor conservative, but eminently sectional and *destructive* in its policy. It is true that during the progress of the session several public-spirited and patriotic gentlemen from that section changed their position; but their number was so inconsiderable, compared with the whole, as not materially to change the position of the party—only three voting for the fugitive-slave act, even after they had obtained the admission of California and other measures, relating to the Territory. Since that time a favorable charge has, in certain portions of the free States, been going on, but it has not yet progressed to that point which would justify any one in saying that the whig party of the North, as a body, occupies national ground. This, however, is what we propose they shall do in the approaching convention; otherwise they have not the shadow of a claim to justify them in asking our co-operation. Should that convention adopt a national platform with the assent of its nominee, those who aid in his election will be compelled to defend the principles upon which he stands.

By consequence, abolitionists, higher-law men, and all enemies to any feature of the constitution, must either adopt our principles or be thrown out of the party altogether. The collision and discussion between our friends and these persons will, I think, result in their being crushed. Such certainly, I believe, will be the effect if the democratic party should also take an unequivocal, national platform. The South, as the section most interested in the pending questions, ought to hold herself in a position to co-operate with such party in the North as may stand upon truly national ground. But should neither of the prominent parties take such a position, the country is to see merely a struggle for the offices—a contest scarcely worthy of the consideration of statesmen. Let us suppose, on the other hand, that the Democratic Convention should take proper ground, and that of the whig party fail to do so. The result would be that the whigs, being in position to court the abolitionists, would win them over by adopting entirely their doctrines, and have their aid in breaking down their democratic rivals, whom they would stigmatise as pro-slavery men, &c. In such a proceeding it becomes not me to take part. If they can get into power by such means, instead of my assistance they shall have my determined opposition. If the friends of the constitution are to be exterminated, I shall not join in the war against them. If Webster is to be crushed in Massachusetts, and Dickinson trampled down in New York, because they have been willing to do what in their judgment the constitution required them to do in behalf of the rights of the South, I at least will not fight in the ranks against them. If the blood of our allies is to be shed, it shall not stain my hands. Concurrence in such a proceeding would, on the part of southern men, be not only criminal, but in the highest degree impolitic. There would be a terrible recoil on us. When hereafter the anti-slavery party invigorated by this process, and flushed with victory, shall assail us, and we the minority call upon patriotic men of the North to aid us, what response can we expect? Will they not point us to the graves of our former northern allies, and remind us that we are in the habit of throwing off our friends the moment we cease to need their aid, and permit them to be sacrificed to gratify the vengeance of the abolitionists? We shall be left to our own energies, and a collision between the two sections will most probably result in the overthrow of the government. The whole anti-slavery movement in the North has been unconstitutional and sectional. They have sought to pervert from their legitimate purposes the powers with which the federal government was invested for the protection of all the States and their citizens, and use them as means of attack against the people of southern States. It is not less unjust than it would be if the guns on the ramparts of a fortress, stationed there to repel the external enemy, should be turned inward by those having them in charge, and fired at a part of the garrison. Instead of co-operating with such traitors to the constitution, it is the duty of the South to oppose them. My advice to the men of my own section is to come together, so that they may in a body stand by the national men of the North. If we do that, we shall have friends enough there to assist us in giving the government a national line of policy. As long as we are divided—as long as we give as much aid to our enemies as to our friends—we may expect to be sufferers.

I have confined my remarks for the present to the bearing merely of the slavery questions. Of course, there are other important points of policy to be considered in connexion with the choice of candidates for the presidency. I wish to be understood as being neither the advocate nor the opponent of any named candidate. What I have said has, as it purports to have, reference only to general principles of action. If I have made no reference to the action of the northern democracy, it is not because I do not find matter for condemnation. As I am not connected with them by party affinity, of course I am in no way responsible for their past or future conduct. My purpose at this time is merely to show upon what terms I am willing to co-operate with the northern section of the whig party.

I have thus rapidly and hurriedly glanced at some of the points now under discussion in the prints of the day. My purpose has been to compress what I wished to say within such narrow limits that those editors who regard my individual course as a matter of sufficient moment to the public to justify their making it a matter of discussion may be able to place these views before their readers without a sacrifice of too much space in their columns.

Very respectfully,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

THE STATE CONVENTION. We were in attendance upon the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh held last week, the official proceedings of which will be found in to-day's issue.

It affords us gratification to state that the session was a harmonious one throughout, nothing having occurred to cause the slightest dissatisfaction on the part of any individual. The choice of President fell upon a highly talented citizen of the East, D. K. McRae, paying at the same time a compliment to him and to the Democratic region which he, in part represented. He presided over the Convention with dignity and impartiality, eliciting its unanimous thanks and approbation. The nomination of a candidate for Governor was conferred upon our old standard-bearer, DAVID S REID, who was the only person named in connection with this honor. He appeared before the Convention, and accepted the nomination, and announced his determination to devote himself from the present time to the day of election to the advancement of the interests of the Democratic party. The platform laid down by the Convention is one to which we can point with pride, as admitting of but one construction, and showing in plain terms, the exact position we occupy in the present canvass. We ask for it an examination by every man, believing that its straight-forwardness will commend it to the sound judgment of every individual.

During the Convention able and interesting addresses were delivered by the President of the Convention, and by Hon. James C. Dobbin, Hon. Abram Rencher, Hon. R. M. Saunders and R. P. Dick, Esq. The speech by Mr. Dobbin nominating Gov. Reid for re-election, was the handsomest and most spirited effort of the kind we ever had the pleasure of listening to. The remarks of all the speakers were able and eloquent without exception. We hope that they may all be written out for publication.

Of the success of the Democratic candidate we cannot entertain a doubt. David S. Reid is the man of the people, the defender of their rights, the originator of Equal Suffrage, and the people would be untrue to themselves were they now to shrink from giving him their hearty support. Still, we know that his opponents will leave no stone unturned to effect his defeat, and it becomes every Democrat to go to work, and to work from this time forward to the day of election, carrying the banner on which is inscribed *Reid, Equal Suffrage and Victory*. Let every man do his duty and the day is ours.

The opinion of the delegates to the Convention from various sections of the State was unanimous that the Democratic cause was stronger than two years since. We know of but two counties in the whole State in which there is any probability of a loss to Gov. Reid; in every other, as far as we have heard, his vote will be greater than it was two years since. There is every thing to encourage us, and all that is necessary is for every man to do his duty.

Goldsboro' Pat. & Rep.

It is stated in the late Foreign news, that a famine is prevailing in Germany, owing to the failure of the potatoe crop of last year.

John S. Thrasher, recently released from confinement in Spain, arrived at New York on the 17th inst.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!



RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:

WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

☞ We learn that at the meeting of the Council of State, held in this City on Thursday last, it was determined to convene the General Assembly on the first Monday of October next, to take action on the subject of the Electoral vote of this State for President and Vice President. The official proceedings of the Council shall appear in our next.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The Salem Press, which professes to be a neutral paper, noticing the action of the late Whig Convention, says:

"The seventh resolution of the Whig Convention is in favor of "submitting it to the people to say whether such a Convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to our State Constitution." And where is the reasonable man or *honest* politician, who will not endorse the right of the people to decide this question at the ballot-box, and settle the mater at once?"

The same paper exhorts its "Eastern brethren" to have "more confidence in the magnanimity of the Western people," and assures them that the object of an open Convention is not to "accomplish a sectional triumph, whereby to lord it over the East with a ruthless hand, *but simply to obtain a redress of grievances*, so far as may be consistent with reason and justice."

The "grievances" here referred to were duly and fully set forth in that celebrated Address issued during the last Assembly, and signed by John Gray Bynum, N. W. Woodfin, John A. Gilmer, Calvin H. Wiley, and others. That Address, as the people of the State no doubt remember, was a violent and inflammatory appeal to the popular passions, based upon the assumption, made in the beginning of it, that the "free people of this State *never have had a voice*" in forming or changing their fundamental law! In this Address the taxation basis of the Senate is denounced as a "*most odious anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy*"—as "*downright tyranny*"—as a contrivance by which "the few" were "*grinding into the dust the many, under the iron heel of power*"!!

This, then, is the "grievance" of which these Whig leaders and the Salem Press complain. They have the Commons already, according to the Federal basis, by from six to eight majority; and they are now seeking to call a Convention on this very basis, the object of which is to ☞ strike down the taxation basis in the Senate, and thus obtain full and unrestricted sway in the public councils. ☜ And the question now is, be it borne in mind, not whether the West is liberal and "magnanimous"—not whether they would abuse this power, if once in their hands; but *is it right that they should have* ALL *the power in the government?* Is it expedient, is it fair, is it just, that *they*, who made the Constitution of 1835 and sanctioned it at the polls by a majority of thousands, should go to work within the short space of sixteen years to upset its compromises, to remove its checks, and to put once more at sea and in peril the harmony, the interests, and the hopes of a common and thus far united brotherhood? Is the work of a Swain, a Fisher, a Giles, a Gaston, a Daniel, and a Meares, achieved in 1835, after so many years of doubt, and trial, and difficulty, *to be branded as "downright tyranny"*? And are the non-landholders of the State to be told, *when they demand a right, the exercise of which would injure no one*, that they shall not have it, unless they will submit at the same time to the most vital changes in their fundamental law?

The Salem Press asks "where is the reasonable man or *honest* politician, who will not endorse the right of the people to decide this question at the ballot-box, and settle the matter at once?" To this question we make answer as follows: The Constitution of the State, article 4th, section 1st, provides that "no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly." This very majority principle, now brought into use by the Whig leaders, was expressly voted down in the Convention of 1835, and the foregoing section adopted. We have as much respect for the opinions of the people as any man, and more than many of the Whig politicians; and when asked if we will not submit to the voice of the majority in the Assembly or at the ballot-box, we answer, of course, *yes;* but we mean, when we say this, *Constitutional* majorities, and not majorities as proposed to be obtained by Whig leaders, directly in opposition to the spirit and compromises of that instrument. There are but two modes by which the people of North Carolina can change their Constitution; 1st, they can do it through the Legislature, by a three-fifths and a two-thirds vote, and then by an affirmative vote at the polls; 2d, they can do it by a Convention, to be called by a two-thirds vote of the Assembly; but all other modes are unknown to the Constitution, and are, therefore, VIOLENT and REVOLUTIONARY in their nature! They have, it is true, the right of revolution; but this right existed before the Constitution, and would continue to exist if that instrument were swept away. The present proposition to call a Convention, as the result of a majority vote, has no warrant in the Constitution, and is based on a principle which, if it should prevail, would place the institution of Slavery in imminent peril. How? We will show in a few words: The Constitution of the United States, article 5th, provides that "the Congress, whenever *two-thirds* of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of such States shall call a Convention for proposing amendments", &c. Here, it is seen, is the very *two-thirds* principle which we have in our State Constitution. Now, suppose William H. Seward should rise in his place, in the Senate, and propose to submit it to a majority of the people of the United States to say, by their votes at the ballot-box, whether or not a Convention of the people of said States should be called *to take into consideration the institution of Slavery, and to adopt steps for striking out the three-fifths principle by which our slaves are represented in Congress, as well as to abolish within a given time, the institution itself;* and suppose the proposition should prevail, and the vote should be taken—*does any one doubt as to the result?* Would not a majority vote for this Convention? And would it not be the duty of Congress, according to the rule as laid down by the Whig leaders in this State—*Eastern* as well as Western Whig leaders—*to call this Convention?* Let the people of *all* portions of North Carolina—the West as well as the East—ponder on these things seriously, and *beware!*

But these Whig leaders and the Salem Press appear to entertain great respect for the opinions of a majority of the people. Why, then, do they not take their stand with the majority, for Equal Suffrage? Why do they continue to *resist* this majority, as manifested in the triumphant election of Gov. Reid and the three-fifths vote for the measure in the last Assembly?

The "Press," which is *avowedly* neutral, but *really* a Whig print, talks about "*honesty*"! This is refreshing—lectures on "*honesty*" from a paper which is a living embodiment of deception—which *professes* to be one thing, while its acts *prove* it to be another!

AN UNRESTRICTED CONVENTION.

The platform of the late Whig Convention on the subject of an open Convention, has been promptly and fully endorsed by all the open Convention papers in the State. The Greensborough Patriot, one of the most forward and determined advocates of the unrestricted Convention proposition, says:

"A letter received from a member of the Convention remarks: "Our late Convention was very harmonious; I was really surprised to find the spirit and zeal prevailing among our friends. If the Convention was a fair index of popular sentiment, the Whig party were never more united and determined. Our Eastern friends came actuated by proper feelings—the centre counties all sided with the West. When we assembled it was a foregone conclusion, a fixed fact, that a Convention *was the only conservative and republican mode of amending the Constitution, and the only one worthy the advocacy of the Whig party.*

We may here remark, that whatever views any Eastern friends may entertain touching the necessity of constitutional amendments, we are left free, while we act with them cordially in a political capacity, *to press the necessity of a Convention, which we shall not fail to do on all convenient occasions aud with all our might.*"

That is, the Patriot will *agitate, agitate*, for the destruction of the present basis and the establishment of the white basis; and its "Eastern friends" are not only to endure this agitation for party purposes, but they have left that paper "free" to pursue this course! Can this be so?

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

We cannot too strongly commend to the attention of our readers the Speech which we publish to-day, of the Hon. William B. Shepard, delivered in the Senate at the last session of the Assembly on the subject of a Convention, in favor of amendments to the Constitution through the Legislature, and also in favor of the basis as it is. This Speech present facts and arguments, which we defy the free Convention presses and the advocates of the *unconstitutional* majority principle, to answer. It occupies the whole ground; and while it does justice to the West, it sets forth the rights of the East, and the principles of justice on which those rights are based, in the most masterly and conclusive manner.

Read it, friends, and *circulate* it. It must and *will* tell with powerful effect on the public mind.

WAKE COUNTY.

A portion of the Whigs of this County held a meeting here on Monday last, and nominated the following ticket for the Legislature: Senate, Charles L. Hinton; Commons, W. D. Jones, Sion H. Rogers, and William F. Collins.

We presume that Wake has just now a distinction never before enjoyed by any County in the State—to wit, an Ex-Treasurer and an Ex-Comptroller in the field as candidates for public favor. All past experience has shown that it is very easy to get up a Whig ticket in this County, but impossible to elect it.

One or two of the above-named candidates, it has been suggested, are *talking* and the others *running* candidates. A friend at our elbow is of the opinion that it would have been best to have had them *all* running candidates.

ELECTOR FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Perrin Busbee, Esq., having declined the appointment of Elector for this District, tendered by the Nashville Convention, we learn that at the late Democratic Convention held in this City, a meeting was had of the Delegates from the various Counties in attendance, and the appointment was conferred upon L. O'B. Branch, Esq., of Wake.

Mr. Branch, it is understood, will accept the appointment. He is well informed in political affairs, an able speaker, and thoroughly devoted to Democratic principles. He will no doubt take occasion, in due time, to address the people at various points in the District.

General Saunders, in addressing the Democratic County Convention, on Monday last, said, Mr. Kerr was to be in this City on the 4th of June, when he expected to be absent; and as he had no desire to misrepresent him he should be glad if he would state distinctly, 1st, whether he was *for* or *against* Free Suffrage? 2d, whether he was *for* or *against* the election of members to the next Legislature pledged to vote for it? 3d, whether he was *for* or *against* an open, unrestricted Convention, to be called by a majority of the people of the State? 4th, whether he was for changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons? If not, *what he wanted a Convention for.*

Some one in this City telegraphed the Baltimore Sun, on the 16th, that Gov. Reid was "nominated for Governor *with but little opposition.*" Now it is well known, to every person here who knows any thing at all, that Gov. Reid had *no* opposition, but was nominated by acclamation. The truth is, he was to all intents and purposes the candidate before the Convention met, having been nominated in all the County meetings; and the late Convention would have been larger than it was but for the fact that his nomination was regarded on all sides as a mere matter of form. The Sun's Correspondent is rather *Whiggish.*

Mr. Kerr is now in the East, no doubt insidiously advocating a Convention, the object of which is, as shown by the Address of Whig members of the last Assembly, to abolish the taxation basis of the Senate. Abolish this basis, and the East is at once reduced to a hopeless minority in the Legislature; and many Western Counties, which contain large numbers of slaves—as Richmond, Anson, Chatham, Caswell, Rockingham, and Mecklenburg—*would be reduced with the East to the condition merely of tax-payers, having no controlling voice in appropriating the very taxes paid by themselves.*

Thomas J. Pasteur, Esq., of Carteret, has been appointed by the Literary Board, Agent for superintending the draining of the "Open Ground Prairie," in said County, in conformity with a Resolution passed by the last General Assembly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, May 11, 1852.

Hon. R. M. Saunders:

DEAR SIR: A number of gentlemen interested in the progress of Internal Improvements in North Carolina, have assigned me the duty of presenting you with the accompanying silver *Pitcher* and *Waiter*, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of your services in the cause, and especially in behalf of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Wishing you may long live to witness and participate in the benefits which they confidently hope, will be derived from these works, I am most respectfully, Your ob't. servant,

GEO. W. MORDECAI.

RALEIGH, May 12, 1852.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday's date, with the accompanying very handsome and costly silver plate which you have done me the honor to present, in behalf of the gentlemen you represent, were duly received this morning.

I accept, with pride and pleasure, this beautiful testimonial, and feel highly flattered by such a mark of approval, coming from gentlemen who take such a lively interest in Internal Improvements in North Carolina. I beg you to convey to "the friends of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road" my sincere acknowledgements for the very liberal manner in which they have seen fit to testify their appreciation of services far too highly; and to say I shall rejoice with them and the public, if this important work of Railroad improvement shall fully realize our fond expectations.

I reciprocate your kind wishes, and tender my thanks for the acceptable manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned you in this pleasing business.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

The Pitcher and Waiter are of solid silver, elegantly carved and frosted. The Waiter bears the following inscription: "To Romulus M. Saunders, from the friends of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, in appreciation of his successful exertions for its construction, presented May 11, 1852." The Pitcher bears the initials of his name, and a view of the Gaston Bridge and Railroad scenery are also carved upon it. The cost of the whole, we learn, was $500.

This beautiful and most appropriate present may be seen at the Jewelry Store of Messrs. Palmer and Ramsay, in this City.

THE IOWA DEMOCRACY.

The Iowa Democracy, in their late State Convention, unanimously adopted the following among other Resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That a strict construction of the constitution of the United States is the only safeguard for the rights of the States; and that we fully recognise the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 and the Baltimore platform of 1844.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a national bank, a high protective tariff, and all measures and monopolies of a like nature, and are in favor of the independent treasury and the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a wasteful, extravagant, and corrupt system of internal improvements, but hold that improvements of a national character may properly be made with the nation's money; and that, in justice, the general government, as a great landholder in the new States, should contribute of her large domain to those public enterprises by which her interests are secured and promoted and the value of that domain enhanced.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Galphin system of swallowing up the public moneys, but are in favor of honesty and economy in the administration of the general government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the 'compromise' as a final settlement of the questions which have so long agitated the country upon the subject of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to 'nullification' of every kind, whether in the legislation of Vermont, or in the attitude of South Carolina, and are in favor of a faithful execution of the laws of Congress until they are repealed, or declared inoperative by the proper tribunals of the country."

THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRACY.

The Arkansas Democracy held a State Convention in Little Rock on the 3d instant, for the nomination of Governor, the appointment of Presidential Electors, and of Delegates to Baltimore. Gen. Elias N. Conway was nominated for Governor, and Messrs. McClair, Rector, Flournoy, and Carter were appointed Electors; and Messrs. Burrow, Jordan, Jones, Bradly, Roane, Smith, Hampstead, and Cain were appointed Delegates to Baltimore. The Hon. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, or the Hon. Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was named as the choice of the Democracy for President; and the Convention re-affirmed in full the platform of the Baltimore Convention. The following are the Resolutions, in relation to the Presidency and the public lands:

"*Resolved*, That Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, or James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is the choice of the democracy of Arkansas for President of the United States at the next ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution."

GENERAL BUTLER. Col. Humphrey Marshall, in one of his recent speeches in Congress, speaks in the following generous strain of Col. William O. Butler, a political opponent:

"Though General Butler is my constituent, and, therefore, entitled to my attention upon occasions, I recognize the fact that his interests are in hands more competent than mine to do them justice before the tribunal of democratic opinion. I will remark, however, that a long acquaintance with William O. Butler, enables me to say of him—and it affords me pleasure thus publicly to say—I never have entertained the idea for a moment that he would be a tame and quiet tool in the hands of any set of men. I have never heard dissimulation attributed to him by political foes or personal enemies. I believe him to be a manly, straight-forward and honorable character, conspicuous for the purity of his private life, and his fidelity to every observance of a personal honor, which is not only unstained by reproach, but above suspicion. Whatever political opinions he may entertain, I cannot doubt the sincerity with which he maintains them, or the candor with which he will always express them, for, though we are political adversaries, separated by opinions which are irreconcilable, I must say, that I do not believe any offer could present a prize sufficiently precious and tempting to compensate William O. Butler to stoop to deliberate deceit. I was not surprised to see his letter, but calculated upon something from his pen which would state his true position."

The New York Times—a well-informed journal—says of the 23 Delegates thus far elected from New York to the National Convention, 19 are for Scott and 4 for Fillmore. The Times is of opinion that the State will send 27 for Scott and 6 for Fillmore. These Delegates are to meet in due time and elect two for the State at large, who will of course be Scott men. These facts furnish proof conclusive that William H. Seward is the controlling spirit in the State of New York.

NULIFICATION DEFEATED IN MASSACHUSETTS. The bill before the Massachusetts legislature for the further protection of personal liberty, was not passed, as has been stated. It came up for engrossment on Saturday, and was defeated by eleven majority. It was designed by this bill to defeat the operation of the fugitive slave law, by allowing justices of the peace the right to issue writs of habeas corpus.

Democratic Convention in Wake.

This body assembled in the Town Hall, in Raleigh at 2½ o'clock on Monday the 16th instant, when on motion of P. Busbee, Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., was appointed to preside, and on motion of Geo. B. Allen, Q. Busbee was appointed Secretary.

The following Delegates (from 18 Districts) appeared and took their seats:

Raleigh District, No. 1.—John Hutchins, Q. Busbee, Ira Beckwith, O. L. Burch, George Fisher, P. Busbee, J. J. Biggs.

Raleigh District, No. 2.—James B. Shepard, M. A. Bledsoe, A. G. Drake, John O'Rourke.

Wake Forest District.—J. A. Hicks, Geo. B. Allen, Dr. Wesley Hartsfield, and P. A. Dunn.

House's Creek.—Benjamin Perry, Chas. E. Finch, W. A. Rogers, Isaac H. Rogers.

White Oak.—Jordan Holleman, John Scott, A. Jones, Alsey Hunter, Rufus H. Jones, Jos. Hunter.

Kitt's Creek.—Hugh E. Lyon, R. T. Weatherspoon, William Hopson, Hiram Weatherspoon.

Buckhorn.—P. B. Purt, Bennet Holland, A. Leslie, D. B. Holland, R. Norris.

Middle Creek.—Isaac Rowland, W. W. Clements, Gaston Utley, William Balentine, James Adams, David Smith.

New Light.—Michael Thompson, Capt. W. C. Mangum.

Panther Branch.—Thos. G. Whitaker, Jonathan Smith, Jno. Walton, Wm. Snellings, Wm. H. Walton, Rufus N. Lynch, Jas. S. Walton.

St. Mark's.—Peterson Dunn, Reynolds Allen, J. B. Lassiter.

St. Matthews.—Jacob Hunter, Leroy Chappell, Willie Perry, John W. Earp, N. S. Earp, James R. Jeffreys.

Cross Roads.—Burwell Temple, L. House, Rufus F. Temple, J. M. Fleming, Calvin Mitchell.

Buffalow.—Daniel Scarborough, Hiram Scarborough.

St. Mary's.—J. H Poole, L. J. Allen, J. L. Poole, George Poole.

Swift Creek.—A. Turner, A. K. Clements, J. W. Rogers, J. M. Jones, J. F. Rogers, A. P. Woodall.

Little River.—A. P. Hopkins, Benj. Marriott.

Barton's Creek.—Geo. W. Thompson, M. Sater.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, a Committee of three, consisting of M. A. Bledsoe, John M. Fleming and P. Busbee, were appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

Mr. Shepard also moved that the Convention proceed immediately to the nomination of candidates to represent Wake County in the next Legislature; and that the vote be by Districts, each District having two votes. Concurred in.

Mr. Shepard said he had been requested by friends to put in nomination the names of several gentlemen; and he took occasion to announce that he did so merely as the organ of these friends. Some of the gentlemen whom he should name, he preferred, and some he did not; and he made this statement in order to prevent misconception. He then nominated Wesley Jones as a candidate for the Senate; and R. M. Saunders, Gaston H. Wilder, William A. Allen, Augustin Turner, Gaston Utley, and Wilson W. Whitaker for the House of Commons.

Mr. Burt added to the nomination the name of Burwell Rollins; Mr. Burch the name of L. O'B. Branch; Mr. J. S. Walton the name of N. G. Rand; Mr. D. Scarborough the name of James D. Newsom; Mr. B. Temple the names of Samuel Whitaker and Seth Jones; and Benj. Perry the name of Simon Smith—all for the Commons.

Mr. Samuel Whitaker thanked his friend for the honor intended, and withdrew his name from the list of candidates.

Isaac Rowland, Esq. moved that the Convention vote for one candidate at a time, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. P. Busbee moved that a majority of all the votes cast be required to nominate a candidate, and that the Convention take a recess of ten minutes in order that the Districts might arrange their votes; which motion prevailed.

The vote of the Convention on the first ballot, stood as follows: For Wesley Jones, for the Senate, 36; in the Commons, for R. M. Saunders, 36; Gaston H. Wilder, 32; William A. Allen, 16; Burwell Rollins, 6; Wilson W. Whitaker, 4; Simon Smith, 2; L. O'B. Branch 2; J. D. Newsom, 4; N. G. Rand, 4; and Gaston Utley 2.

Messrs. Wesley Jones, R. M. Saunders, and G. H. Wilder, having received a majority of the votes given, were declared the nominees of the Convention; and there being no election as to the third nominee in the Commons, on motion of Mr. Bledsoe the Convention proceeded to another ballot, when the following vote was cast: For William A. Allen, 24; W. W. Whitaker, 4; B. Rollins, 2; Gaston Utley, 2; J. D. Newsom, 2; N. G. Rand, 2. Mr. Allen, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

On motion of Mr. Burch, WESLEY JONES, for the Senate, and R. M. SAUNDERS, GASTON H. WILDER, and WILLIAM A. ALLEN, for the Commons, were *unanimously* declared the nominees of this Convention; and a Committee of three was appointed to wait on them and inform them of their nomination.

During the absence of the Committee the Convention was addressed in an effective manner, by Thomas G. Whitaker and Geo. W. Thompson.

Messrs. Jones, Saunders, Wilder, and Allen appeared before the Convention, responded in appropriate remarks, and accepted the nominations.

Mr. Bledsoe, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve the nomination of DAVID S. REID, by the late State Convention, as the Democratic candidate for Governor; and that we will give him an increased vote at the ensuing election.

Resolved further, That we cordially approve of all the Resolutions adopted by said State Convention, and especially those in favor of *Free* and *Equal Suffrage*, and the mode proposed of amending the Constitution in relation thereto.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic party of Wake County are hereby tendered to BURWELL ROLLINS and JAMES D. NEWSOM, Esquires, our late representatives in the Legislature, for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Walton, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

GEO. W. THOMPSON, *Chairman.*
Q. BUSBEE, *Secretary.*

A CARD.

In the published account of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention for the fifth Congressional District an error occurs in the appointment of delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The Committee reported the delegation from Granville as follows: James Bullock, delegate, and John S. Eaton alternate. The report was adopted; and upon motion of Mr. Thomas Lyon the name of the Hon. A. W. Venable was added to the list of delegates from this district.

J. M. PALMER, *Sec'y.*

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR BETWEEN TWO RELATIVES. Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, late U. S. Senator for Indiana, and Capt. Duncan, his brother-in-law, living in the same house at Covington, Indiana, on the most friendly terms, had a personal misunderstanding on the 7th inst. It appears that on the day and evening previous, they had both been drinking, and that on the morning of the sad occurrence, Capt. Duncan went up stairs to Mr. Hannegan's room, and an altercation ensued between the parties, when Capt. Duncan gave Mr. Hannegan a slap in the face. Mr. Hannegan, upon the indignity he felt, and the impulse of the moment, struck Capt. Duncan with a knife in the lower part of the stomach, inflicting a severe, and what is thought, a dangerous wound. Mr. Hannegan, recovering from his passions, aroused by the supposed indignity, suffers the most excruciating tortures in the reflection that he has, perhaps, struck down as kind a friend as he has on earth. A rumor reached Cincinnati in the early part of the week that Duncan had died of his wound.

SCOTT DELEGATES FROM LOUISIANA. The "Scott Association," in New Orleans, has appointed twenty-eight delegates to the Whig National Convention, in this city, to secure the nomination of Gen. Scott. Among the delegates named are Major J. A. Kelly, Major Ranney, Col. Wheat, Judge Ogden, Col. P. Henderson, Gen. Sparrow, Gen. Martin, Dr. Graham and Randall Hunt. *Balt. Sun.*

The City of Richmond, which was thrown into considerable excitement a short time since by the pardon granted by Gov. Johnson to Jordan, a slave, is again quiet. The capitol has not been removed, and every body breathes free once more.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 14th, the Hon. Isaac Toucey, elected recently a Senator from the State of Connecticut, for the term of six years, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution, which lies over, calling upon the President of the United States for a copy of the letter which Chevalier Hulseman wrote to the Secretary of State, before his departure, together with the reply of the Secretary, and all other correspondence upon the subject.

Pending the consideration of a resolution calling for Temple's account of the seige of Vera Cruz,

Mr. Hale took occasion to lecture the Democratic and Whig parties, telling them the Presidential candidate of either would meet with disaster if he should be required to place himself on the foundation of the compromise as a finality. In such an event the Buffalo platform would be reconstructed. Therefore, he advised his Democratic friends, if they want to succeed, they must leave this subject alone.

Mr. Pratt seized the occasion to deny a report that had been extensively circulated, namely:—that Mr. Fillmore while presiding officer of the Senate, under the expectation that the casting vote on the compromise measures would devolve upon him, had made up his mind to vote against them. Now, so far from this being true, he was authorized to say that the rumor was utterly unfounded in fact; that he was in favor of the measures during the whole period of their discussion; and that if he had been in the Senate at the time of their passage, and the passage had depended on his vote, he would have voted for them.

The consideration of the orders was postponed, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

After discussion on amendments, and without coming to a conclusion upon the bill, an adjournment until Monday took place.

The House was not in session, having adjourned to the 17th, to allow time for putting the Hall in order for summer.

On Monday last, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Wednesday next, in order that members may have an opportunity of attending the funeral of Mrs. Adams, the late widow of ex-President John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill to change the mode of compensating members of Congress, by giving them an annual salary of two thousand dollars, instead of the present per diem.

The deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. Borland finished his remarks in opposition to the granting of further aid to the Collins line of steamships; when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Fowler, for adjourning over to Wednesday, to enable the members to attend the funeral of the late widow of ex-President John Quincy Adams.

Afterwards various reports were made, bearing on the different Territories—territorial business being the special order of the current week. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on territorial business; and the bill to authorize the governor of New Mexico to call an extra session of the New Mexican legislature being taken up, Mr. Preston King delivered a speech on the fugitive-slave law.

Mr. Cullum next addressed the committee against the action of the eleven seceders from the whig congressional caucus, which gave rise to a protracted debate in short explanatory speeches, in which many gentlemen participated.

The committee then rose; and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, having presented the minority report from the Committee on Elections on the contested election case from Pennsylvania, the House adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. On Friday, the 14th inst., David S. Reid, was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of the State. The Executive Committee upon which devolved the duty of appointing an Elector for the State at large, etc., unanimously tendered that appointment to the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, by whom we are happy to learn that it was accepted. Two assistant Electors for each District, were also appointed. We have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the resolutions in full, but we know their tenor, and can vouch for their being the right thing. Good old conservative Democratic resolutions, progressive, yet not agrarian,—true to the South, yet not sectional in their patriotism.

We are pleased to know that the very best feeling prevailed, and, as citizens of the Cape Fear District, we are still farther pleased to see and appreciate the courtesy and consideration extended to the delegates from our section, out of whom were chosen the President of the Convention, one of the delegates at large, and the State Elector. We really anticipate the election of Gov. Reid by a larger majority than that which he received two years ago. But we forbear further remark, as in a short time we will have the official proceedings, and can speak more at length. *Wilmington Journal.*

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF N. C., I. O. OF O. F. This body held its annual session in this town last week. The business was unimportant.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Julius Wilcox of Warrenton, Grand Patriarch; Wm. H. Clark of Elizabeth City, Grand High Priest; Jas. E. Morris of Newbern, Grand Senior Warden; J. B. Newby of Fayetteville, Grand Scribe; Arch'd A. T. Smith of Fayetteville, Grand Treasurer; David Parish of Warrenton, Grand Junior Warden; Thos. H. Hardenburgh of Washington, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States; Wm. C. Howard of Wilmington, Grand Sentinel.

There are 10 Subordinate Encampments in the State. *Wilmington Herald.*

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. The delegates to this convention, which assembles on the 1st of June, are beginning to wend their way towards this city. Hon. Jacob Thompson, one of the Mississippi delegates, and formerly a member of Congress from that State, has already arrived in Washington; and the Hon. Cave Johnson, Ex-Postmaster General, a delegate from Tennessee, was at Cincinnati a few days ago, en route for Baltimore. *Balt. Sun.*

DIED,

In this City, on Tuesday morning last, Myra Martin, infant daughter of William H. and Amanda High.

At his residence in Chatham County, on the 7th instant, PHILIP KEARNEY ALSTON, Esq., in the 40th year of his age. So sudden was the attack, so rapid the course of the disease, and so unexpected the catastrophe, all within less than 30 hours, that his friends were unable to realize their loss, and seemed for days as if struggling against its truth as we do in some fearful dream. Of liberal education, ample fortune and the strictest honor, he won for himself early in life the esteem of those who were intimate with him, to which his ripening virtues soon added the respect of all. For public honors Mr. Alston had no desire, otherwise his confiding countrymen would have lavished them upon him; but his character and influence were not lost to the people among whom he lived, as is too often the case with men of ease and affluence. He was the peace-maker of the neighborhood—all appealed to him, because all confided in him. Even the asperities of party strife were smoothed by the oil of his virtues. To the poor he was indeed a friend—in their cares and sorrows he sympathized as a brother, and he had "a hand open as day to melting charity." In his home, however, were seen his highest claims to the respect and affection of his fellow-men. Could we venture to lift the veil which now shrouds in "the blackness of darkness" his late hospitable and happy household, the scene would reveal a wound which no language can pourtray and no hand can heal, save His who gave it; but we forbear—such sorrows are sacred. [COM.

Important to Bridge Builders.

ON the 29th, being the last Saturday in May, at 12 o'clock, at the Bridge across Crab Tree, near Manteo Paper Mills, will be let to the lowest bidder the building of a new Bridge (of stone piers and wooden superstructure) across said Creek.

The plan of said Bridge can be seen on application to the Commissioners.

WILSON W. WHITAKER,
KIMBROUGH JONES,
ISAAC H. ROGERS,
JAMES G. JEFFREYS,
WILLIAM BOYLAN,
Commissioners.

May 20th, 1852. 57—td

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1852.

The Senate, yesterday, passed a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad from San Francisco to San Jose, California. The House was engaged on Territorial business. Mr. Carter discussed the question of plurality of wives in Utah Territory among the Mormons—the ladies gallery being crowded, and fans in great requisition.

Gen. S. S. Stokey, of Ohio, has been appointed Chief Justice of Utah, in place of Brandenburg, resigned; Benj. G. Wemis, of New York, Secretary of State, in place of B. D. Harris, removed; and Orson Hyde, Morman, associate Judge in place of P. E. Brocchus, removed.

No change in Mr. CLAY's condition. W.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, May 17. The steamer Illinois arrived this forenoon from Chagres, with California mails to the 15th of April. She brings three hundred passengers, and one million and a half dollars in gold.

The news from the mining region is favorable, and business was improving.

The fugitive-slave law had passed the Legislature of California.

The Panama Railroad would be opened within five miles of Gorgona during the present month.

The government of Grenada had adopted hostile measures against those South Americans who assisted Flores in his expedition against Equador.

Large Sales, and Rise in Tobacco.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15. The tobacco market is very active here, with a consequent advance. Six thousand hogsheads of tobacco sold since last Thursday, the 13th, and prices have advanced 50 cents in the cwt.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

NEW YORK, May 18. The Sierra Navada, from California, has arrived. She brings four hundred thousand dollars in gold.

There is no later news by this arrival.

The cholera was raging at Jamaica.

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session.

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

☞ Register copy.

Hampden Sidney College.

THE annual commencement of this Institution will be held on Thursday, the 10th June.

On the day previous, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Philanthropic Society will be represented by Jno. Howard, Esq. of Richmond, Va., and on the same day, at 7, P. M., there will be an adjourned meeting of this Society, at which the following exercises will take place:

Junior Orations by { BRANCH J. EPES, Nottoway, Va. / RICH'D MCILWAINE, Petersburg

Presentation of Speaker's Medal in behalf of this Society.
By W. A. REESE, of Dinwiddie, Va.,
To PETER TINSLEY, Farmville, "
Valedictory Address,
By ISAAC READ, of Kanawha. "

C. C. BASS, JNO. E. BROWN, L. L. HOLLADAY, } Committee.

Hampden, May 15th, 1852. 56—td.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 3d day of July, on a credit of six months, the Land and Premises formerly belonging to the late Thos. Meredith, and now occupied by his widow; subject, however, to the Widow's dower, and the claim of Samuel Wait and his wife Sarah M.

Said Tract of Land is situated near the City of Raleigh, contains over 200 acres, and has on it a good Dwelling, with suitable offices and out houses.

I will also sell at the same time and place, on the same credit, an unimproved Tract of Land, lying near the house tract, containing 45 acres.

W. W. VASS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1852. 920—td.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, living in Smithfield, Johnston County, on the 16th instant, two *Horses*—the one, a dark red sorrel, and I think a white spot in his forehead, and has been docked, but his tail has somewhat grown out, and a large horse; the other a small bay, with a white place in his face and three white feet. They were last heard of at the widow Stallings, in Johnston, and are supposed to be making their way West. Any person who will take up said horses, and inform the subscriber thereof, shall be well paid for their trouble.

HARRIS JOHNSON.

Smithfield, May 20, 1852. 56—2t.pd.

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Court the Subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder in the town of Pittsborough on Saturday the 12th of June next, three likely young Negro Fellows and two Women, the property of the Estate of Joseph W. Small, deceased.

A credit of six months will be given. Bond with good security, required. J. A. WOMACK, *Ex'r.*

Pittsborough, May 14th, 1852. 56—td.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

REMOVAL,

Owing to the Late Fire, to Wilmington Street, (In the Rear of his Old Stand, for a short time.)

T. R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from New York with a rich and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising the latest patterns and fashions, presenting every thing beautiful and elegant in his line of business, consisting of the very best French and English imported goods,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

of every color and variety; also, a generel assortment of fancy articles—in a word, a large and complete stock of Goods not surpassed by any in the State.

He solicits the attention of his friends and customers to call and examine them. Great bargains will be given to the purchaser as an inducement to call on him. He can assure them, that, although he is on the back street they shall lose nothing by walking over, as he is determined to sell out his present stock of new and fashionable goods by the 10th day of August next. He will put his goods down at such prices that it may induce persons to purchase, though they may not want the articles for present use.

Having secured the services of Mr. Bourbon Smith for the ensuing year as a Foreman, he can safely say the business shall be carried on in all its branches in the most approved style of cutting and manufacturing. Call and leave your orders if you wish a good fit and a cheap suit, without responsibility to the purchaser.

He also has on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing which will be disposed of at prime cost—Black and fancy Frock Coats, Vests and Pants made in my own house.

He would sincerely return his thanks for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his business, and hopes his old friends and customers will not forsake him, but will continue their patronage so long as they deem him worthy.

The subscriber finds it very necessary to close up his old business. He earnestly desires all those indebted to him would call and settle up with him, as no further indulgence can be given. Owing to his present situation he is compelled to make this announcement.

Paris and American fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1852, just received.

Raleigh, April 26, 1852. 917—4t.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Germanton, N. C.

IN advertizing our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

Edifice, Etc.

The Edifice is a large brick building comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accomodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

Laboratory, Library, Etc.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparetus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A LIBRARY of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our MUSEUM cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

Session, Terms, Etc.

The next session will open, June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English, $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30. Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions, for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

Instruction, Government, Etc.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them for acquiring an accomplished education, can be prepared for the higher classes in the best Colleges, either North or South. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal.

Germanton, N. C. April 14, 1852. 916—w2m.

ISAAC S. GIBSON,
Master of the Lodge.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of Whitaker, Whitfield & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

References:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake county, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf

$50 Reward.

FIFTY dollars reward will be paid for the delivery to the subscriber, of a negro girl by the name of *Caroline*, formerly the property of Dr. Josiah O. Watson. The said girl is a bright mulatto, about 24 years of age; and she has been a runaway for some twelve or eighteen months. She is supposed to be lurking in Raleigh or vicinity. Or, I will pay twenty-five dollars to any person who will arrest and confine said girl in any jail, so that I get possession of her.

JAMES M. MANGUM.

May 1st, 1852. 51—3t.

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Books of Randolph County, on the 5th of April, 1852, by Jeremiah S. Bray, living on the road that leads to Fayetteville, in the South-east part of the County, a Sorrel Mare, both hind feet white, a star in the face, saddle marks, four feet ten inches high, had on when taken up a small bell; judged to be ten or eleven years old.

ROBERT M. STINSON, C. R.

April 24, 1852. 918—3t.pd.

Newly-Invented Needle Threader.

THIS Instrument will be found of the utmost service to all who use Needles; but particularly to those whose sight is not very good. With its assistance, Needles of all the useful sizes can be very easily threaded, by attending to the Instructions.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1851. 47—

New Hops.

CROP of 1851, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

EGYPT'S BEAUTEOUS QUEEN,

Whose peerless charms brought to her feet the proud Conquerors of Gaul, Egypt, and Juba, received their Kingly homage with divine condescension, and as she saw them gaze in silent admiration upon her matchless loveliness, she is supposed to have remarked, Cleopatra's name shall fill the highest nich in the temple of fame; but the fair Queen never committed a more palpable error than when she imagined that her name would take precedence of those

Truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Whose fame will as far transcend the history of Cæsar's Concubine, as the flashing genius of Metellus Cimber transcended the blunt intellect and truculent nature of the stuttering keeper of Nimrod's Hounds.

"What News on the Rialto?"

In the famous suit against Antonio the Merchant of Venice, the merciless Jew Shylock exclaimed: "If every ducat in six thousand ducats, were in six parts, and every part a ducat I would not draw them." But the

Club in North Carolina

who drew on the 10th of April, the magnificent capital prize of $50,285 Dollars! for an outlay of 46 Dollars, have already drawn on us for their easily acquired fortune.

Prizes Paid in Gold.

$50,285, sold to a Cubl in North Carolina.
$2g,000, sold in Crawford county, Kentucky.
$20,000, sold to a Planter in South Carolina.
$10,000 sold to a Merchant in Florida.
$10,000, sold to a Club in Tennessee.
$7,000, sold to a Farmer in Pa.

Every drawing we sell the prizes.

Brilliant Schemes for May, 1852.

Date May.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
4	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	43 00
10	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
11	3 of 17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
12	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
13	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	14 00
15	55,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	15	50 00
17	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
21	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
27	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
29	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	70 00
31	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days before the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

April 29, 1852. 50—

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merrit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

New Work.

A MANUAL Hebrew Grammar, with a Vecabulary of Roots, Nouns and particles of Common occurrence, for the use of beginners, by James Seixas. Third edition, carefully revised, corrected and improved.

This edition is quite an improvement on any former one. Professor Seixas is perhaps the best Oriental Scholar in the Union, and he is without doubt the best teacher of the Hebrew language. Before the publication of his grammar, it was almost impossible to acquire a corrrct knowledge of that ancient language in which Moses and the Prophets wrote, but it has been through his ingenuity and industry, so simplified that it may now be mastered more readily than perhaps any language in the civilized world. The Biblical Student is laid under many obligations to Professor Seixas for his full and easy access to the rich treasures of revealed wisdom.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 19th, 1852. 47—

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauripesm, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

FOURTH OF JULY.

A MEETING of the citizens of Raleigh will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, May 8th, 1852. 52—td.

JOHNSON'S Celebrated Ice Cream Freezers, a supply just to hand.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, May 3d, 1852. 51—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

Whereas, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

State of North Carolina, } *Office of Secretary of State.* }

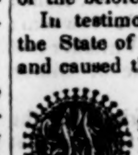
I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

And Whereas, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence,

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

Thomas Settle, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, }
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN, }

Directors.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

Officers.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

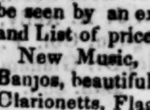
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get **Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,** and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge compeition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of Knabe Gaehle.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned Committee will receive applications for a Principal Teacher to take charge of the above Institution. The buildings, which are spacious and convenient, are situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, and will be prepared for the reception of Teacher and Students early in July next, when the institution is expected to go into operation.

"Laurinburgh High School" is gotten up by a joint stock company, who intend making it, what its name imports, a "High School" of the first order, in which boys can get a thorough and complete English and Classical education in the country, without going to College; or should they have the means and the inclination to do so, they will be well prepared to enter College far advanced; consequently none will be expected to apply who may not be fully qualified to conduct such a school. It is also indispensable that the Teacner shall be a gentleman not only of the necessary scholastic attainments for instruction of youth, but also of undoubted moral and religious demeanor. A gentleman of small family, of some experience in teaching, would be preferred, who might board some of the students, and enjoy the quietness and retirement of his own fireside, in a large and commodious house specially prepared far that purpose. A salary of at least Eight Hundred Dollars will be secured to him—the year to be divided into two Sessions of five months each.

The selection of a Principal from among the applicants will be made on the 19th of June next, immediately after which the successful one will be notified, and arrangements made that the institution will go into operation as early in July next as practicable.

By addressing either of the undersigned, Laurel Hill or Springfield Post Office, and further information desired in regard to the premises will be promptly given.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, }
JOHN C. McLAURIN, } *Com.*
DANIEL C. McINTYRE, }

Laurinburgh, May 8, 1852. 54—5t.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

MILLS, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Hill & Sons' Tallow Candles, Grain and Grass Scythes and Scythe Stones, Stone Jars, Jugs and Churns, a general assortment. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1552. 49—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

Grand Piano, in a modern style, handsome wood, - - - - $650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
Square Piano, splendid carving, ornamented style, - - [*Drawing, No. 2,*] 450
" " " " Gothic style, " " " 3, 400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4, 375
" " round " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10, 375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " " 350
" hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5, 350
" " " " on modern legs, - - " " 7-8, 350
" square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, - - " 9, 325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8, 325
" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, - - - 150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, - - - - - - 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, - - - 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*] - - 275
" " " " " on turned legs, - - - - 250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, - - 250
" " " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received. and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phil adelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

VALUABLE PRACTICAL BOOKS!

THE Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches: Including a description of wood cutting, coal digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of blast furnaces, working by charcoal, coke or anthracite; the refining of iron, and the conversion of the crude into wrought iron by charcoal forges and puddling machines.

Also, a description of forge hammers, rolling mills, blast machines, hot blast, &c., &c. To which is added, an essay on the Manufacture of Steel, by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, with one hundred and fifty engravings, in one volume, octavo, five hundred pages.

American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by W. Carter Hughes, editor of the "American Miller" Newspaper, Buffalo, 1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated.

Turners' Companion, illustrated by numerous plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Builder's Companion, containing the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with Practical Rules and Instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo., new edition.

Cabinet Maker's Companion, by John Stoke, 22mo., illustrated.

Painter, Gilder, Varnisher and Glass Stainer's Companion, a new edition, 12mo.

The Manufacture of Steel, containing the practice and principles of working and making Steel, a Hand-Book for Blacksmiths and Workers in Steel and Iron, Wagon-Makers, Die-Sinkers, Cutlers, and Manufacturers of Files and Hardware, of Steel and Iron, and for Men of Science and Art, by Frederick Overman, 12mo.

The Year-Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosopny, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, editor of the Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pp.

Bowne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO,
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh,
N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs*, listen to the song of the night-bird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Richard P. Finch, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. George L. Gould resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements. THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852. 43—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, *Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 49—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. Harriss, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

Manufacturer & Wholesale Dealer in

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—